Chapter 27 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity

ORIEL WINDFARM
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ORIEL WIND FARM PROJECT

Environmental Impact Assessment Report – Addendum
Chapter 27 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity

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27.1 Introduction

This Addendum provides further information on the assessment on Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity (SLVIA) presented in chapter 27 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR)(2024). It has been prepared in response to a Request for Further Information (RFI) from An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) (formerly An Bord Pleanála) regarding the planning application (case reference ABP-319799-24) for the Oriel Wind Farm Project (hereafter referred to as "the Project").

Table 27A-1 outlines the specific information requested according to the referencing used in the 'Schedule-Further Information Request' provided by ACP (e.g. 12.A which refers to the Brú na Bóinne UNESCO World Heritage Site). Table 27A-1 also indicates where the corresponding information / responses can be found within this Addendum to chapter 27 to chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity (EIAR volume 2C) and the Response to Submissions Report, and provides a concluding statement on any resulting updates or changes to the assessment presented previously in chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity (EIAR volume 2C).

The section and subsection headings in this Addendum correspond to those used in chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity of the EIAR (volume 2C). However, within the 'Assessment of Significance' section (27.10), one new impact assessment has been added in response to an information request in 12.C. This new assessments addresses 'Sense of place and cultural identity' (section 27.10.6). Consequently, the numbering of the subsequent subheadings, including 'mitigation and residual effects' and 'future monitoring,' has been adjusted. The reader is directed to review the information presented in this Addendum alongside the assessment presented in the EIAR chapter.

Table 27A-1: Further information requested on Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity and details on Applicant's response.

Reference	Request for Further Information	Response / Reference to where information is presented	Concluding statement
12.A	The Board acknowledges the comprehensive visual impact assessment undertaken in support of the project. However, the applicant is invited to address the concerns raised by Meath County Council in terms of the potential visual impacts associated with the project on views to and from historic sites including the Bru an Boinne World Heritage Sites, approximately 28.5km from the offshore array area. Having regard to the sites UNESCO[6] World Heritage Site designation, recognised for its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), the applicant is requested to assess the proposed development having regard to the World Heritage Convention UNESCO Guidance Notes as they relate to visual impact assessment and wind energy projects, including 'Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context' (UNESCO, 2022), 'Guidance for Wind Energy Projects in a World Heritage Context' (UNESCO, 2023), and available UNESCO case studies relating to the assessment of offshore projects on World Heritage sites. 6 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	The Applicant's response to the concerns raised by Meath County Council (MCC) is included in the Response to Submissions Report. In relation to MCC's concerns regarding potential impacts on the Brú na Bóinne World Heritage Site (WHS), section 27.10.3 and Table 27A-3 in this Addendum provide an assessment of the indirect landscape effects of the Project on the WHS. Also, section 27.10.5 and Table 27A-4 to Table Table 27A-13 inclusive provide an assessment of the visual impacts of the Project on nine of viewpoints from within the WHS. Appendix 27-2: World Heritage Site Assessment provides an assessment of the Project's potential impact on the OUV.	An assessment of the Brú na Bóinne WHS was screened out of the Cultural heritage setting assessment included in chapter 26: Cultural Heritage (EIAR volume 2C) as there was minimal visibility from the WHS due to the distance, vegetation, and intervening landform. Applying the UNESCO Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context' (UNESCO, 2022) methodology, the assessment demonstrated that the magnitude of change to the OUV is *none*; the significance of effect on OUV is *no impact*. No change arises to the setting, integrity, or perception of the monuments or their skyline; the OUV attribute of the WHS comprising 'views into and out of the property' remains intact. The sea horizon lies well beyond the visual and perceptual range of these attributes; it does not contribute to or frame the OUV. The proposed offshore wind farm lies far beyond the skyline features referenced in the UNESCO statement of OUV and will not introduce any new element perceptible from the property; therefore, it will not alter the character of the wider setting or adversely affect the OUV. There will be no significant individual or cumulative visual impact on the OUV of the WHS. No Significant, adverse long-term visual effects are predicted to occur on views available from any of the nine viewpoints assessed, all of which are located within the WHS.
12.B	Further to the above request and noting the applied 5km Zone of Influence assigned to the onshore elements of the project, the applicant is requested to submit a revised Seascape Landscape Visual Impact Assessment which has regard to the cumulative impact of the proposed development and other permitted and proposed projects on the Boyne Valley	Section 27.11 provides a summary assessment of the cumulative landscape and visual effects on the WHS. Appendix 3-2: Cumulative Impact Assessment Report (EIAR volume 2A Addendum) provides an updated cumulative assessment on seascape, landscape and visual amenity.	A cumulative assessment of the indirect effects of the Project on the Brú na Bóinne WHS concludes that the Project will not result in significant, adverse, indirect cumulative landscape effects.

Reference	Request for Further Information	Response / Reference to where information is presented	Concluding statement
	and the UNESCO Sites. The cumulative impact of projects in the Irish Sea should also be considered in terms of cultural heritage and the cultural ecosystem services provided by the coastline and seascape.	See also the Ecosystem Functions and Services Assessment Report included as Annex A to appendix A Addendum: National Marine Planning Framework (NMPF) including in the Planning Report Addendum. This provides an assessment of the cultural ecosystem.	No significant, adverse long-term cumulative visual effects are predicted to occur on views available from within the World Heritage Site.
12.C	Having regard to the Regional Seascape Character Assessment for Ireland 2020 and to observers submissions, the importance of the landscape/seascape and visual character of the Irish Sea coast as noted in the Louth County Council Development Plan 2021-2027, and to observers submissions, the applicant is requested to provide an analysis of the proposed development's potential impact on the area's sense of place and cultural identity on local communities.	Section 27.10.6 provides an assessment of the potential of the Project to impact on the area's sense of place and cultural identity on local communities.	The assessment concludes that the potential impacts will be negligible and will not detract from a sense of place. Overall, the Project can be expected to contribute positively to the sense of place and cultural life of the local community through positive social, environmental and economic effects.
12.D	The Board notes the concerns raised by Fáilte Ireland in respect of the subject application. The applicant is requested to provide further detail and justification in relation to the effects on tourism, having regard to the Failte Ireland submission.	The Applicant's response to the concerns raised by Fáilte Ireland is included in the Response to Submissions Report.	n/a

27.2 Purpose of this chapter

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.3 SLVIA study area

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.4 Policy context

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.5 Consultation

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.6 Methodology to inform baseline

27.6.1 Desktop study

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.6.2 Site-specific surveys

In order to inform the assessment on the WHS at Brú na Bóinne, site-specific surveys were undertaken in 2025 as outlined in Table 27A-2.

Table 27A-2: Summary of site-specific surveys completed in 2025.

Title	Extent of survey	Overview of survey	Survey contractor	Date	Reference to further information
Seascape, landscape photographic survey for WHS at Brú Na Bóinne.	Offshore Wind Turbines and Offshore Substation Study Area	Baseline Photographic Review	RPS	July 2025	Appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual – Accompanying Graphics

27.7 Baseline environment

27.7.1 Policy and designations: Louth County Development Plan 2021 – 2027

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.7.2 Landscape and seascape

The Applicant acknowledges that there is an error on Figure 27.6a Designated Landscapes & Scenic Routes included in appendix 27-1 Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity Accompanying Graphics (EIAR volume 2C). The designations listed under 'County Meath AHSL' (Areas of High Sensitive Landscape) incorrectly list the designation for Fingal County Council (FCC) AHSL. An updated figure titled Figure 27A.6a is included in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity Accompanying Graphics. This Figure also shows the Brú na Bóinne WHS, which is considered in the assessment provided in sections 27.10.3 and 27.10.5 of this Addendum.

27.7.3 Visual amenity

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.7.4 Designated scenic routes

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.7.5 Viewpoint locations

As described in section 27.7.5 of chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity (EIAR volume 2C), viewpoints numbered VP01-22 had been selected to cover a range of visual receptors within the SLVIA Study Area, with details provided in Table 27-24 of chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity (EIAR volume 2C).

To address the concerns raised by MCC in relation to potential visual impacts arising from the Project on views to and from the Brú na Bóinne WHS, additional viewpoints (see Table 27A-3) have been selected to represent visibility from a range and variety of locations from within the Brú na Bóinne WHS.

Table 27A-3: Brú na Bóinne WHS Viewpoint Locations.

ID	Location	Landscape Character	Landscape Designation	Scenic Route/View designation	Viewer Type	Description of Existing View	Distance km / Direction – closest turbine	Illustrated in photomontage
VP01	Dowth Hall	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú Na Bóinne WHS	-	Recreational Tourists Local Residents	Partially restricted view south-east with distant horizons visible below and beyond intervening vegetation. Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge crossing visible in gap within vegetation cover. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. Please refer to Figure 27A-34a in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.	31.06 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines
VP02	Dowth Henge	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú na Bóinne WHS	-	Recreational Tourists	Locally elevated viewpoint providing partially restricted view south-east with distant horizons visible below and beyond intervening vegetation. Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge crossing visible in gap within vegetation cover. Coastal landscapes and views of the Coast/ Seascape are not easily perceived from this location with the main character of the view dominated by agricultural practices. Please refer to Figure 27A-35a appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.	30.6 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines
VP03	Dowth Mound	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú na Bóinne WHS	Meath CDP PV88	Recreational Tourists	Locally elevated viewpoint providing partially restricted south-eastern views which are constrained by vegetation. Distant horizons partially visible to the left of the view, associated with more elevated lands. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. Please refer to Figure 27A-36a appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.	31.7 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines

ID	Location	Landscape Character	Landscape Designation	Scenic Route/View designation	Viewer Type	Description of Existing View	Distance km / Direction – closest turbine	Illustrated in photomontage
VP 04	Field Beside L6107 (W)	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú na Bóinne WHS	-	Recreational Tourists	Open, expansive panoramic view available from gated field access adjacent to Local Road L6107. Available view partially restricted in nature by intervening field boundary vegetation. Distant horizons visible, though punctuated by upper portions of intervening vegetation canopies. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. Please refer to Figure 27A-37a and b in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.	33.7 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines
VP 05	Field gate at L6107 (E)	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú na Bóinne WHS	-	Recreational Tourists	Panoramic view available from gated field entrance adjacent to L6107. Views across landscape within foreground characterised by formally planted avenues of trees, which direct views to vegetated mid-distance portions of the available view. Upper portion of support and wires associated with the Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge crossing visible above intervening vegetation/ formal avenue tree planting to the right of the view as a minor element. Extensive tree cover in mid-distance portions of the view restrict views of coastal landscapes and seascapes. Please refer to Figure 27A-38a and b in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.	30.2 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines
VP 06	Knowth Mound	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú na Bóinne WHS	Meath CDP PV59	Recreational Tourists	Expansive, panoramic view from elevated location on top of Knowth Mound. View partially constrained by existing group of trees located to the right of the viewpoint, which constrain views of distant horizons beyond. The existing transport network (N51) and associated traffic movements	33.9 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines

ID	Location	Landscape Character	Landscape Designation	Scenic Route/View designation	Viewer Type	Description of Existing View	Distance km / Direction – closest turbine	Illustrated in photomontage
						forms a minor point of visual interest within the view. Predominant character of the view is agricultural in nature with a varied field pattern well defined by field boundary vegetation and woodland groups. Existing built form immediately east of Knowth Mound forms localised point of interest within the immediate foreground Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. Please refer to Figure 27A-39a and b in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.		
VP 07	Newgrange	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú na Bóinne WHS	Meath CDP PV88a-d	Recreational Tourists	Available view from this location partially constrained by intervening vegetation cover and topographical changes at mid-distance within the view. Extensive tree cover and upper portions of associated tree canopies restrict views of more distant landscape, with minor portions of horizons visible beyond and below perceived horizons formed by vegetation cover. Visual draw formed within foreground of view by existing dwelling at mid-distance which is partly screened by existing vegetation. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. Please refer to Figure 27A-40a and b in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.	33.6 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines
VP 08	Local Road	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú na Bóinne WHS	-	Recreational Tourists	Panoramic view available from adjacent to local road north-west of Newgrange. View is partially constrained by existing vegetation to the left of the view, with	33.6 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines

ID	Location	Landscape Character	Landscape Designation	Scenic Route/View designation	Viewer Type	Description of Existing View	Distance km / Direction – closest turbine	Illustrated in photomontage
						timber poles carrying overhead lines visible from foreground to mid-distance within the central portion of the view. Upper portion of support and wires associated with the Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge crossing visible above intervening vegetation to the right of the view, read in combination with rising lands adjacent. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. Please refer to Figure 27A-41a and b in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.		
VP 09	Brú na Bóinne Visitor Centre	Boyne Valley (Meath LCA 31)	Brú na Bóinne WHS	Meath CDP VP31	Recreational Tourists	Restricted view from within the WHS, in proximity to the River Boyne and the Brú na Bóinne visitor's centre. Extensive vegetation cover at mid-distance associated with the eastern banks of the River Boyne screens views of more distance lands beyond. Visitors centre is also not visible within the view, due to screening effects of intervening vegetation. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. Please refer to Figure 27A-42a and b in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity – Accompanying Graphics.	32.4 km South-west	Offshore Wind Turbines

27.7.6 Future baseline scenario

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.7.7 Data validity and limitations

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.8 Key parameters for assessment

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.9 Impact assessment methodology

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.10 Assessment of significance

27.10.1 Seascape effects

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.10.2 Landscape effects

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.10.3 Designated landscapes effects

In response to RFI 12.A. regarding the concerns raised by MCC, an extract from the Project 60 km Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping has been provided as Figure 27A-10d in appendix 27-1 Addendum: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity Accompanying Graphics to show the ZTV at Brú na Bóinne WHS.

The ZTV analysis indicates that a central portion of the Brú na Bóinne WHS is predicted to experience variable, theoretical visibility of the Project. Theoretical visibility banding indicates that most of the predicted visibility is associated with theoretical visibility of 1 to 6 turbines, with a smaller area predicted to experience theoretical visibility of between 19 and 25 turbines associated with the Project. Remaining portions of predicted theoretical visibility is variable and scattered, with visibility of 7 to 18 turbines theoretically visible within the WHS. Figure 27A-10d also illustrates that large portions of the WHS will not receive any visibility of the Project. Areas of predicted visibility are based on a bare earth scenario, with the ZTV not taking into consideration any screening provided by intervening built form or vegetation cover such as woodlands and tree lined hedgerows.

An assessment of effects is provided in Table 27A-4.

Table 27A-4: Brú na Bóinne WHS.

Brú na Bóinne WHS	
Sensitivity	None of the elements associated with onshore or offshore elements of the Projects are located within this designated landscape and effects will be indirect only as the designation occurs. Located to the west of Drogheda, the Brú na Bóinne WHS encompasses land to the south of the N51, bounded to the east, west and south by the River Boyne and which encloses the prehistoric passage tombs of Knowth, Newgrange and Dowth which are described as being among the most important Neolithic sites in the world and contain the largest collection of megalithic art in Western Europe. Views are available from a number of vantage points over the surrounding landscape, and the WHS forms an important tourist attraction within Meath County. The overall value of the WHS designation is judged to be very high. Based on the susceptibility and value attached to this designation, the overall sensitivity is judged to be high.

Brú na Bóinne WHS	
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	None of the onshore elements or associated construction activities are located within the designation, and construction activities will be difficult to perceive from within the WHS due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance. Sea based traffic and activities associated with Project will have a short term, localised indirect effect upon the designation. Theoretical visibility is variable across elevation areas of this broad designation, with limited or no visibility from large portions of the WHS. At lower elevation, screening by vegetation and intervening topography will further reduce visibility of sea-based construction activities. The predicted magnitude of change associated with the construction phase is judged to be negligible, as the character of the WHS will remain unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	During the operational and maintenance phase, the Project will form a very minor feature, which will be difficult to perceive at distances over 30 km, with upper blade sweep and tips theoretically visible in northeastern views only. Intermittent sea-based activities associated with maintenance of the turbines will not be visible or perceived in eastern views. Operational and maintenance phase effects are judged to be indirect and of a long-term duration, with effects decreasing over time as the offshore elements become an established feature within views. The predicted magnitude of change associated with the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to be negligible as the character of the WHS is not directly affected by the Project.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	Sea based traffic and decommissioning activities associated with the Project will have a short term, indirect effect upon the WHS, similar to that predicted to occur during the construction phase though will result in the removal of the turbines and the OSS. The predicted magnitude of change associated with the decommissioning phase is judged to be negligible.
Significance of Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance, adverse,** indirect localised, short duration and judged to be not significant.
Significance of Effect during Operational and Maintenance phase	**Minor significance, adverse,** indirect localised, long-term duration, reversible and judged to be not significant.
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning phase	**Minor significance, adverse,** indirect localised, short duration and judged to be not significant.

27.10.4 Historic gardens and designed landscapes

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.10.5 Visual effects

In response to RFI 12.A regarding the concerns raised by MCC, an additional nine viewpoint locations have been selected to illustrate the existing views available from various locations within the Brú na Bóinne WHS, with eight viewpoints located in areas predicted to experience theoretical visibility of the Project to capture visibility from locations that contribute to the wider experience of the site. An assessment of the potential visual effects arising because of the Project from each of these additional viewpoints is provided in the following tables (Table 27A-5 to Table 27A-13).

It is noted that since its inscription as a WHS in 1993, views out of the WHS have been impacted by the M1 bridge crossing (Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge) to the east, the addition of a third chimney and other structures to the Irish Cement Factory on the skyline to the east south-east near Duleek; the addition of an incinerator stack to the skyline at Carranstown and extensions to housing developments in the wider landscape context.

Table 27A-5: VP 01A – Dowth Hall.

VP 01A – Dowth Hall				
Grid ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing view figure number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27A-34a
	774003	703009		
Direction of View	50.5 degrees		**Approximate distance to closest turbine**	31.06 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Partially restricted view south-east with distant horizons visible below and beyond intervening vegetation. Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge crossing visible in gap within vegetation cover. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS.
Sensitivity	WHS status; Well-known and most important concentration of prehistoric megalithic art, well used amenity/recreational walks; International value and well-known amenity location. Overall value of the view available is judged to be High. Receptors at this location are judged to be of a high susceptibility to change in their views with recreational viewers on foot and pursuing outdoor recreation are enjoying the countryside and its views. Considering the receptor susceptibility and the value of the view the sensitivity is judged to be high.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be easily perceived in north-eastern views from this location (refer Figure 27A-34a), located 31.06 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during construction for offshore activities is assessed as negligible.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-34a) with upper blade sweep and tips visible above horizon lines, with no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-34b, the Project will be difficult to perceive in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance, with visible portions of the Project forming an indiscernible addition to the existing view. The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to be negligible as visible portions of the view are difficult to perceive within the view, and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels. The decommissioning of onshore components will not be readily perceived from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during decommissioning is assessed as negligible due to the distance of the view and the fact that ships and vessels in the Irish Sea will not be visible in the view.
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance, adverse**, with the effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects during the construction phase of the Project.
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**Minor significance, adverse** and reversible, judged as not significant visual effects, predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.

VP 01A – Dowth Hall	
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**Minor significance, adverse** effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects, during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 27A-6: VP 02A – Dowth Henge.

VP 02A – Dowth Henge				
Grid Ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing View Figure Number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27A-35a
	774248	703406		
Direction of View	53.5 degrees		**Approximate Distance to closest turbine**	30.60 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Locally elevated viewpoint providing partially restricted view south-east with distant horizons visible below and beyond intervening vegetation. Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge crossing visible in gap within vegetation cover. Coastal landscapes and views of the Coast/ Seascape are not easily perceived from this location with the main character of the view dominated by agricultural practises. View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS.
Sensitivity	As outlined above in Table 27A-5: Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be easily perceived in north-eastern views from this location (refer Figure 27A-35a), located 31.60 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during construction for offshore activities is assessed as negligible.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-35a) with upper blade sweep and tips visible above horizon lines, with no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-35b, the Project will be difficult to perceive in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance, with visible portions of the Project forming an indiscernible addition to the existing view. The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to be negligible as visible portions of the view are difficult to perceive within the view, and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels. The decommissioning of onshore components will not be readily perceived from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during decommissioning is assessed as negligible due to the distance of the view and the fact that ships and vessels in the Irish Sea will not be visible in the view
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance**, **adverse** with the effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects during the construction phase of the Project.
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**Minor significance**, **adverse** and reversible, judged as not significant visual effects, predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.

VP 02A – Dowth Henge	
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**Minor significance**, **adverse** effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects, during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 27A-7: VP 03A – Dowth Mound.

VP 03A – Dowth Mound				
Grid Ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing View Figure Number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27A-36a
	773785	702308		
Direction of View	46 degrees		**Approximate Distance to closest turbine**	31.72 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Locally elevated viewpoint providing partially restricted -south-eastern views which are constrained by vegetation. Distant horizons partially visible to the left of the view, associated with more elevated lands. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS.
Sensitivity	As outlined above in Table 27A-5: Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be easily perceived in north-eastern views from this location (refer Figure 27A-36a), located 31.72 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during construction for offshore activities is assessed as negligible.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-36a) with upper blade sweep, tips and three hubs visible above horizon lines, with no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-36b, the Project will not be visible in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance. The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to equivalent to a no-change scenario as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels. The decommissioning of onshore components will not be readily perceived from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during decommissioning is assessed as negligible due to the distance of the view and the fact that ships and vessels in the Irish Sea will not be visible in the view
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance**, **adverse**, with the effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects during the construction phase of the Project.
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**None, no significant** visual effects predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.

VP 03A – Dowth Mound	
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**Minor significance, adverse** effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects, during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 27A-8: VP 04A – Field beside L6107 (W).

VP 04A – Field beside L6107(W)				
Grid Ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing View Figure Number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27A-37a
	773533	699893		
Direction of View	55.5 degrees		**Approximate Distance to closest turbine**	33.72 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Open, expansive panoramic view available from gated field access adjacent to Local Road L6107. Available view partially restricted in nature by intervening field boundary vegetation. Distant horizons visible, though punctuated by upper portions of intervening vegetation canopies. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS, transient receptors on the local road and residential receptors in proximity to the viewpoint location.
Sensitivity	As outlined above in Table 27A-5: Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be easily perceived in north-eastern views from this location (refer Figure 27A-37a), located 33.72 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during construction for offshore activities is assessed as negligible.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-37a) with upper blade sweep and tips of 3 turbines theoretically visible above the horizon lines, with no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-37b, the Project will not be visible in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance. The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to equivalent to a no-change scenario as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels. The decommissioning of onshore components will not be readily perceived from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during decommissioning is assessed as negligible due to the distance of the view and the fact that ships and vessels in the Irish Sea will not be visible in the view
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance**, adverse, with the effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects during the construction phase of the Project.
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**None,** no significant visual effects predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.

VP 04A – Field beside L6107(W)	
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**Minor significance**, adverse effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects, during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 27A-9: VP 05A – Field gate at L6107 (E).

VP 05A – Field gate at L6107(E)				
Grid Ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing View Figure Number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27A-38a
	703593	774574		
Direction of View	35 degrees		**Approximate Distance to closest turbine**	30.24 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Panoramic view available from gated field entrance adjacent to L6107. Views across landscape within foreground characterised by formally planted avenues of trees, which direct views to vegetated mid-distance portions of the available view. Upper portion of support and wires associated with the Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge crossing visible above intervening vegetation/ formal avenue tree planting to the right of the view as a minor element. Extensive vegetation cover in mid-distance portions of the view restrict views of coastal landscapes and seascapes View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS, transient receptors on the local road and residential receptors in proximity to the viewpoint location.
Sensitivity	As outlined above in Table 27A-5: Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be perceived in north-eastern views from this location (refer Figure 27A-38a), located 30.24 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during construction for offshore activities is assessed as negligible.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-38a) with upper blade sweep and tips of 7 turbines theoretically visible above the horizon lines, with no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-38b, the Project will not be visible in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance. The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to equivalent to a no-change scenario as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels. The decommissioning of onshore components will not be readily perceived from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during decommissioning is assessed as negligible due to the distance of the view and the fact that ships and vessels in the Irish Sea will not be visible in the view
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance**, adverse, with the effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects during the construction phase of the Project.

VP 05A – Field gate at L6107(E)	
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**None,** no significant visual effects predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**Minor significance**, adverse effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects, during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 27A-10: VP 06A – Knowth Mound.

VP 06A – Knowth Mound				
Grid Ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing View Figure Number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27A-39a
	773464	699620		
Direction of View	56.5 degrees		**Approx Distance to closest turbine**	33.97 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Expansive, panoramic view from elevated location on top of Knowth Mound. View partially constrained by existing group of trees located to the right of the viewpoint, which constrain views of distant horizons beyond. The existing transport network (N51) and associated traffic movements forms a minor point of visual interest within the view. Predominant character of the view is agricultural in nature with a varied field pattern well defined by field boundary vegetation and woodland groups. Existing built form immediately east of Knowth Mound forms localised point of interest within the immediate foreground Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS, transient receptors on the adjacent local road and residential receptors in proximity to the viewpoint location.
Sensitivity	As outlined above in Table 27A-5: Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be easily perceived in north-eastern views from this location (refer Figure 27A-39a), located 33.97 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during construction for offshore activities is assessed as negligible.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-39a) with upper blade sweep and tips associated with three turbines theoretically visible above horizon lines, with no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-39b, the Project will not be easily perceived in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance. The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to be negligible as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels. The decommissioning of onshore components will not be readily perceived from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening.

VP 06A – Knowth Mound	
	Magnitude of change during decommissioning is assessed as negligible due to the distance of the view and the fact that ships and vessels in the Irish Sea will not be visible in the view
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance, adverse**, with the effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects during the construction phase of the Project.
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**Minor significance, adverse** and reversible, judged as not significant visual effects, predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**Minor significance, adverse** effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects, during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 27A-11: VP 07A – Newgrange.

VP 07A – Newgrange				
Grid Ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing View Figure Number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27A-40a
	772778	700712		
Direction of View	45 degrees		**Approx Distance to closest turbine**	33.58 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Available view from this location partially constrained by intervening vegetation cover and topographical changes at mid-distance within the view. Extensive tree cover and upper portions of associated tree canopies restrict views of more distant landscape, with minor portions of horizons visible beyond and below perceived horizons formed by vegetation cover. Visual draw formed within foreground of view by existing dwelling at mid-distance which is partly screened by existing vegetation. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS.
Sensitivity	As outlined above in Table 27A-5: Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be easily perceived in north-eastern views from this location (refer Figure 27A-40a), located 33.58 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during construction for offshore activities is assessed as negligible.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-40a) with upper blade sweep and tips associated with three turbines theoretically visible above horizon lines, with no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-40b, the Project will not be visible in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance. The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to equivalent to a no-change scenario as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels.

VP 07A – Newgrange	
	The decommissioning of onshore components will not be readily perceived from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during decommissioning is assessed as negligible due to the distance of the view and the fact that ships and vessels in the Irish Sea will not be visible in the view
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance, adverse**, with the effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects during the construction phase of the Project.
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**None, no significant** visual effects predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**Minor significance,** adverse effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects, during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 27A-12: VP 08A – Local Road.

VP 08A – Local Road				
Grid Ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing View Figure Number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27-41a
	773443	700161		
Direction of View	73 degrees		**Approx Distance to closest turbine**	33.57 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Panoramic view available from adjacent to local road north-west of Newgrange. View is partially constrained by existing vegetation to the left of the view, with timber poles carrying overhead lines visible from foreground to mid-distance within the central portion of the view. Upper portion of support and wires associated with the Mary McAleese Boyne Valley Bridge crossing visible above intervening vegetation to the right of the view, read in combination with rising lands adjacent. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS, transient receptors on the adjacent local road and residential receptors in proximity to the viewpoint location.
Sensitivity	As outlined above in Table 27A-5: Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be easily perceived in north-eastern views from this location (refer Figure 27A-41a), located 33.57 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during construction for offshore activities is assessed as negligible.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-41a) with upper blade sweep and tips associated with five turbines theoretically visible above horizon lines, with no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-41b, the Project will not be visible in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation and attenuation by distance. The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to equivalent to a no-change scenario as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.

VP 08A – Local Road	
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels. The decommissioning of onshore components will not be readily perceived from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. Magnitude of change during decommissioning is assessed as negligible due to the distance of the view and the fact that ships and vessels in the Irish Sea will not be visible in the view
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**Minor significance, adverse,** with the effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects during the construction phase of the Project.
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**None, no significant** visual effects predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**Minor significance, adverse** effects assessed as short-term duration, judged as not significant visual effects, during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

Table 27A-13: VP 09A – Brú na Bóinne Visitors Centre.

VP 09A – Brú na Bóinne Visitors Centre				
Grid Ref	**Northing**	**Easting**	**Existing View Figure Number**	Appendix 27-1 Addendum; Figure 27A-42a
	702364	772687		
Direction of View	45 degrees		**Approx Distance to closest turbine**	32.42 km

Description of Existing View and Potential Receptors	Restricted view from within the WHS, in proximity to the River Boyne and the Brú na Bóinne visitor's centre. Extensive vegetation cover at mid-distance associated with the eastern banks of the River Boyne screens views of more distance lands beyond. Visitors centre is also not visible within the view, due to screening effects of intervening vegetation. Coastal landscapes and views of the sea not perceived / available from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover. View is available to recreational and tourist receptors within the Brú na Bóinne WHS.
Sensitivity	As outlined above in Table 27A-5: Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall.
Magnitude of Change – Construction Phase	During the construction phase, construction operations and machinery movements associated with the Project will not be visible from this location due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover (refer Figure 27A-42a), located 32.42 km south-west. Seascape activity in the form of WTG installation vessels and seabed cable laying vessels will not be visible in the available view due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation. Construction phase activities associated with the onshore substation, onshore cable and landfall will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. The magnitude of visual impact during the construction phase of the Project is judged to equivalent to a no-change scenario as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Operational and Maintenance phase	The Project is not theoretically visible in north-eastern views (refer Figure 27A-42a) with no upper blade sweep or tips associated with the Project theoretically visible above horizon lines, and no visibility of lower tower portions or sea available in this view. As evidenced in Figure 27A-42b, the Project will not be visible in north-eastern views due to screening effects of intervening vegetation.

VP 09A – Brú na Bóinne Visitors Centre	
	The magnitude of visual impact during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project is judged to equivalent to a no-change scenario as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Magnitude of Change – Decommissioning phase	The maximum potential for impact during the decommissioning phase will be when all WTGs are in place in addition to decommissioning activity in the form of WTG removal vessels. The decommissioning of onshore components will not be visible from this viewpoint due to distance and existing screening. The magnitude of visual impact during the decommissioning phase of the Project is judged to equivalent to a no-change scenario as the view and the character of the view remaining unaltered.
Significance of Visual Effect during Construction Phase	**None, no significant** visual effects predicted to occur during the construction phase of the **Project**.
Significance of Visual Effect during Operational and Maintenance Phase	**None, no significant** visual effects predicted to occur during the operational and maintenance phase of the Project.
Significance of Effect during Decommissioning Phase	**None, no significant** visual effects predicted to occur during the decommissioning phase of the Project.

27.10.6 Sense of place and cultural identity

The following assessment provides a response to RFI 12.C on the potential impact on the area's sense of place and cultural identity on local communities having regard to the Regional Seascape Character Assessment for Ireland 2020 and to observers' submissions.

The proposed offshore wind turbines and substation are located within *Seascape Character Area (SCA) 16 – North Eastern Irish Sea Islands and Beaches* as defined in the *Regional Seascape Character Assessment for Ireland 2020* (herein referred to 'the Character Assessment') (Figure 27A-1). This SCA largely aligns with Large Area shown on Figure 27.7 in appendix 27-1: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity Accompanying graphics (EIAR volume 2C).

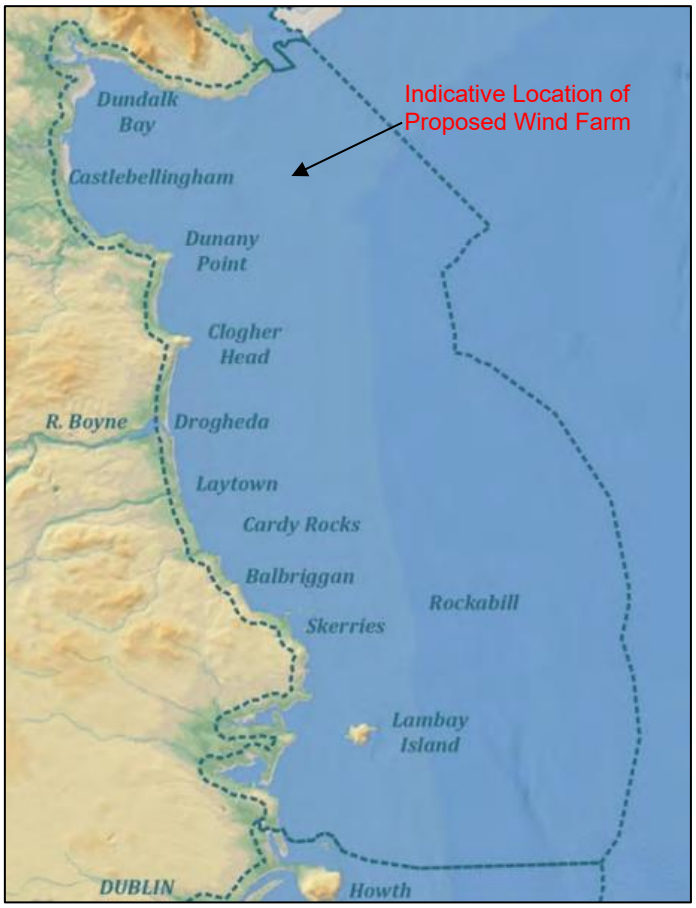

Figure 27A-1: Seascape Character Area (SCA) 16– North Eastern Irish Sea Islands and Beaches.
Source: Extract from p.130 of the *Regional Seascape Character Assessment for Ireland 2020,* with RPS Annotation

The Character Assessment defines Seascape Character Types as the following:

> *"These are distinct types of seascape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different locations but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, bathymetry, ecology, human influences and perceptual and aesthetic attributes."*

'Key Characteristics' of SCA 16 include the following:

- *"Expansive character of seascape at height and at shoreline, with long views to Mourne Mountains and Howth and Bray Head creating a sense of large scale seascape character.*
- *Extensive evidence of human activity and settlement within this SCA along the coast and across the Irish Sea."*

In relation to the area's sense of place, the Character Assessment includes a subsection identifying several elements. The following are of relevance to the Project and a consideration of the potential impact of the Project on an area's sense of place:

- *"This is an extensive SCA but the character is consistent at regional scale. Key to this is the gently indented coastline, framed by low cliffs that create localised headland views.*
- *The larger enclosure of this SCA is provided by the Mourne Mountains to the north, the head of Howth and Bray Head to south.*
- *Consistency and sense of place is also created by the small to moderate sized harbours and bays and the many settlements that have historic origins and a clear relationship to the sea.*

- *The outward character of this SCA is consistent with the other Irish Sea SCAs, reflecting the long human activity and trade across the Irish Sea.*

- *Whilst urbanisation and changing working patterns have altered the functionality of the coast; this area remains highly engaged with the seascape with fishing, seaside towns and sailing all popular."*

Whilst providing a high level consideration of the character of the seascape in the region and how it contributes to peoples' sense of place and culture, the Character Assessment states clearly:

> ***"Seascape character is a dynamic and changing space. It therefore follows that there are many interpretations and understandings as to what contributes to and creates seascape character."***

The Character Assessment does not directly address whether the construction of offshore wind turbines may impact on peoples' sense of place or whether such impacts, if they were to arise, might be positive or negative. However, the Character Assessment does note in regard to SCA 13 - South East Irish Sea that offshore turbines (Arklow Bank 1, constructed in 2003 / 2004) can provide "*visual reference points*". It is reasonable to consider that the proposed offshore turbines can, in a similar fashion, provide visual reference points within the Irish Sea, to the east of Dundalk Bay, thereby contributing positively to a sense of place.

The Character Assessment states the following regarding Art and Folklore for SCA 16:

> *"Louth Craft mark Designers Network is a Group of visual artists and makers based in County Louth. Members include chalk paint artist Patricia O'Kane who has painted shorelines, beaches and boats. Mel Bradley, silk artist is also inspired by the sea."*

The Character Assessment does not set out the impact the proposed turbines might have on the work of local artists or the cultural life of the area more generally.

> Section 10.6.1 of the Louth County Council County Development Plan 2021-2027 (LCC CDP) entitled "*Off Shore Wind Development*" includes policy objectives that are designed to support the development of offshore wind energy, while preserving the landscape and visual amenity. The notable policy objectives in this specific respect are:
>
> *"IU 57. To facilitate the development of wind energy in an environmentally sustainable manner ensuring proposals are consistent with the landscape preservation objectives of the Plan, the protection of the natural and built environment and the visual and residential amenities of the area.*
>
> *IU 60: To support the development of offshore windfarm developments subject to normal planning considerations, including in particular the impact on areas of environmental or landscape sensitivity."*

While these objectives do not reference seascapes, there is clear support for the development of wind energy including offshore wind energy within the county.

The LCC CDP recognises the importance of sense of place through Strategic Objectives (SOs) such as SO 7 which is located in Chapter 1, however, it provides no guidance on the role of the sea in fostering a sense of place or more particularly the impact, if any, offshore windfarms might have.

> *"SO 7: Protect and enhance the built, cultural and natural heritage assets of Louth, the intrinsic value of which helps to define the character of both urban and rural areas, contributes to the attractiveness, vibrancy and sense of place for residents, tourists and visitors, including improved access to the countryside through the development of greenways, walking trails and blueways in support of and advancing sustainable communities."*

It is not clear from the CDP that the proposed windfarm will impact on the sense of place of local residents.

Submissions on Visual Impacts of Proposed Development

Three submissions were made to ACP during statutory consultation which reference the potential visual impacts of the Project on the Irish Sea. None of these submissions, from MCC, Fáilte Ireland, and LCC respectively, made specific reference to a sense of place.

The MCC submission notes the support within the MCC CDP for renewable energy including offshore renewable energy. In relation to visual effects of the Project on County Meath, the CDP notes that while the Project is not located in County Meath the proposed turbines will be visible from the east of the county. The submission recommends that further information from the Applicant be sought in relation to potential visual impact of the Project on protected views and cultural heritage sites.

These matters are addressed in the response to RFI 12.A above.

The MCC submission does not specifically address the Project's potential impact on the area's sense of place and cultural identity on local communities.

The LCC Submission notes that the subject development is considered acceptable in principle from a maritime spatial planning perspective and states:

> *"I am satisfied that the details submitted contain adequate assessment of the visual impacts both on the seascape and landscape of the area in question. The Louth coastline is typically broad estuarine bays and complex low plateau. There will be a visual impact as the turbines will be seen generally along coastal areas and higher grounds inland, however it is not considered such that detracts from the views along the coastline."*

The LCC Submission recommends that ACP grant permission for the Project, subject to conditions that ensure that the proposal is in accordance with the plans and particulars submitted and does not give rise in conflicts in terms of mitigation measures across the various reports submitted. LCC express their support for the Project, stating the following:

> *"In essence, the project is considered critical in terms of contributing to the overall targets set out as part of the binding targets set for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The Louth County Development Plan supports the principle of off-shore windfarms that demonstrate they will not have a significant impact on the environment."*

The LCC submission does not specifically address the proposed development's potential impact on the area's sense of place and cultural identity on local communities.

The Fáilte Ireland submission is focused on tourism and the experience of tourists rather than the experience of the local community. The submission outlined the value of tourism in Ireland, citing "*beautiful scenery*" as both a factor for tourists determining their destination, and their satisfaction with their chosen destination after their visit. In a 2017 study conducted by Fáilte Ireland on visitor awareness and perception of the Irish landscape, it was found that there were very few negative comments made on large-scale developments such as wind farms (onshore and offshore, including Arklow Bank Phase 1), and that they largely went unnoticed or unreported by the vast majority of participants. Fáilte Ireland state that while the finding was positive in the context of future development of wind farms, the scale and size of turbines in the subject proposal; mean it is not an appropriate basis for comparison of visual impacts of wind farms.

The Fáilte Ireland submission does not say anything about the sense of place or cultural identity and local communities and how these may be impacted by the Project. The research findings reported relate to tourists rather than the local community, but would, if indicating anything, suggest the Project will not impact on sense of place or cultural identity.

Appraisal of Impact of the Project on Sense of Place and Cultural Identity for local communities

The impact of the Project on sense of place and cultural identity for local communities is multi-faceted and includes economic, social, environmental, health and visual / aesthetic impacts.

In providing marine based employment at the construction, O&M and decommissioning phases, the Project supports the coastal economy, rural communities, seafaring traditions and port infrastructure. The Project will provide employment for members of the local community and ensure members of the local community continue to work at sea. This will directly support and maintain the local population, uphold their way of life, seafaring traditions and strengthen their sense of place, cultural identity and connection with the sea. The

Project strengthens key aspects of the sense of place described in the Character Assessment and referenced above including:

- Promoting activity in moderately sized harbours;
- Promoting human activity in the Irish Sea; and
- Promoting working at sea and engagement with the seascape.

The production of green energy will also be a source of pride to many in the local community and will strengthen their sense of place. It is interesting to note with reference to the 850 kW turbine that has been in operation at Dundalk Institute of Technology (DkIT) since 2025, that DkIT notes with pride on the news page of its website that DkIT prioritises a *"green future"* via the *"iconic wind turbine"*[1]. More specifically, it states that:

> *"The iconic turbine is emblematic of the 'living-learning campus' ethos at DkIT. In addition to providing important green energy and cost-saving contributions to our Institute, the turbine plays a key role in research at the Centre for Renewable Energy at DkIT (CREDIT) and teaching activities in the School of Engineering.*
>
> *…Now a recognisable landmark in the North Leinster South Ulster region, the turbine has had a broad regional impact with regular site visits from a large number of primary and secondary schools, industry and interest groups. It has also been adopted by Dundalk Town Council as part of the logo for Dundalk."*

The visual impact of the proposed turbines has been considered in chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity (EIAR volume 2C) submitted as part of the planning application and the chapter 27 Addendum submitted as part of the RFI response. Most pertinently, these impact assessments report on the significance of effect during O&M phase for the following three seascape types:

- Large bay;
- Large open or partially open sea lough with raised hinterland; and
- Low lying coastal plain and estuarine landscape, low lying islands and peninsulas.

The impact assessment concludes, respectively:

- Major to substantial significance, adverse, direct long term, reversible and judged to be significant for wind turbines and the offshore substation;
- Major to substantial significance, adverse, direct long term, reversible and judged to be significant; and
- Major to substantial significance, adverse, direct long term, reversible and judged to be significant for northern portions of the SCA between Dunany Point and Clogher head. Minor to moderate significance, adverse, indirect, long term reversible and judged to be not significant for southern portions of the SCA.

While the turbines will clearly have a visual effects, it is less clear how these visual effects will impact on the sense of place and cultural identity in the local community. As has been referenced in the Character Assessment, seascape character is dynamic and changing and offshore turbines can become visual reference points. Research has been undertaken into the public perception of offshore windfarms in Ireland[2]

[1] https://www.dkit.ie/news/2019/dkit-prioritises-green-future-with-major-wind-turbine-refurbishment

[2] Public perception of offshore wind farms in Ireland

which indicates that the Arklow Bank offshore wind farm was generally considered "*pleasant to look at*" and "*had become part of the town"*. The research also reported:

> *"The findings of the focus group show that there is definite acceptance and a moderate sense of pride of those regularly exposed to the Arklow Bank Wind Farm, and that residents enjoy both looking at it and using it for recreational reasons."*

It is considered that the visual impacts of the Project on sense of place will be negligible (not significant in EIA terms) and will not detract from a sense of place. Overall the Project can be expected through positive social, environmental and economic effects to contribute positively to the sense of place and cultural life of the local community. It is possible that the Project may follow the same sense of pride in terms of representing a green future that the singular on-site wind turbine brought to DkIT.

27.10.7 Mitigation and residual effects

No additional seascape, landscape or visual effects have been identified as part of this Addendum. Therefore, it is considered that there is no change to the mitigation and residual effects as previously reported and described in section 27.10.6 of chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity (EIAR volume 2C).

27.10.8 Future monitoring

No monitoring to test the predictions made within assessment included in this Addendum is considered necessary.

27.11 Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA)

An updated cumulative impact assessment is provided in appendix 3-2: Cumulative Impact Assessment Report (EIAR volume 2A Addendum). The assessment concludes that there is no change to the cumulative assessment provided in chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity (EIAR volume 2C).

Cumulative effects on WHS

A review of the cumulative impacts of the Project on the WHS has been undertaken. As identified previously in section 27.10.3 and section 27.10.5 of this Addendum, there are no significant indirect landscape effects or visual effects predicted to occur on landscape associated with the WHS, or on eastern views from within the WHS due to screening effects of intervening topography and vegetation cover, which limits and restricts the visibility of the Project from within the WHS.

It is considered that the magnitude of cumulative landscape impact associated with the Project in combination with the other identified projects (refer to appendix 3-2: Cumulative Impact Assessment Report (EIAR volume 2A Addendum) would give rise to a negligible indirect cumulative effect as the Project is not readily perceived or read in combination with other identified projects within proximity to the WHS. This includes the summit of Dowth Passage Tomb, the closest and most sensitive receptor to the NISA project from which there is also no visibility. Accordingly, due to distance and the intervening landmass, there is no cumulative pathway through which the Project, either alone or in combination with other offshore developments, could affect the OUV of the World Heritage Property.

In relation to cumulative visual effects arising because of the Project being read in combination with other consented or proposed projects from within the WHS, it is considered that due to attenuation by distance, screening by topographical changes and screening by existing vegetation cover that the magnitude of cumulative visual impact is equivalent to a no-change scenario as the Project is not readily perceived in north-eastern views.

27.12 Transboundary effects

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.13 Interactions

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.

27.14 Summary of impacts, mitigation measures and residual effects

Table 27A-14 presents an updated summary of the potential impacts, mitigation measures and residual effects in respect to the Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity, with the findings of the additional landscape and visual assessments of potential effects upon the WHS indicated in blue text.

Table 27A-14: Summary of potential environment effects, mitigation and monitoring.

Description of impact	Measures included in the project	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of receptor	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
Seascape							
Large Bay	Measures include layout and location of offshore and onshore infrastructure; turbine towers and blades will be to a uniform colouration; Turbines will be of identical tower heights and rotor diameter.	C: Large – Negligible O: Large D: Large – Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore)	None	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore)	None
Large open or partially open sea lough with raised hinterland		C: Large – Negligible O: Large D: Large	C: High O: High D: High	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore)	None	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore)	None
Low Lying Coastal plain & estuarine landscape, low lying islands and peninsulas		C: Large – Negligible O: Large – Small D: Large – Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor to moderate (onshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore, northern portion) – Minor to moderate (offshore, southern portion) – Minor (onshore)	None	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor to moderate (onshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore, northern portion) – Minor to moderate (offshore, southern portion) – Minor (onshore)	None
Low Lying plateau landscape		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Minor (offshore) O: Minor (offshore) D: Minor (offshore)	None	C: Minor (offshore) O: Minor (offshore) D: Minor (offshore)	None
Landscape							

Description of impact	Measures included in the project	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of receptor	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
Dunany, Boyne Estuary Coast	Measures include layout and location of offshore and onshore infrastructure; turbine towers and blades will be to a uniform colouration; Turbines will be of identical tower heights and rotor diameter.	C: Large – Small O: Large – Negligible D: Large – Small	C: High O: High D: High	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor to moderate (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor to moderate (onshore)	None	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor to moderate (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor to moderate (onshore)	None
Muirhevna Plain		C: Small – Small O: Negligible – Small D: Small – Small	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Minor (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Negligible to minor (offshore) – Negligible to minor (onshore, cable route portion) – Minor (onshore, substation site portion) D: Minor (offshore) – Minor (onshore)	None	C: Minor (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Negligible to minor (offshore) – Negligible to minor (onshore, cable route portion) – Minor (onshore, substation site portion) D: Minor (offshore) – Minor (onshore)	None
Dundalk Bay Coast		C: Large – Negligible O: Large – Negligible D: Large – Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore)	None	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) D: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore)	None
Uplands of Collon, Monasterboice		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor	None	C: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor	None
Lough Drumlin and Lake Areas		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Low O: Low D: Low	C: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor	None	C: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor	None
Lower Faughart, Castletown & Flurry River Basins		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor	None	C: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor	None

Description of impact	Measures included in the project	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of receptor	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
Cooley Lowlands and Coastal Areas		C: Large O: Large D: Large	C: High O: High D: High	C: Major to substantial O: Major to substantial D: Major to substantial	None	C: Major to substantial O: Major to substantial D: Major to substantial	None
Carlingford Lough, Mountains including West Feede Uplands		C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None
Coastal Plain (Meath)		C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Small O: Small D: Small	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None
Coastal (Fingal)		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None
Mourne and Slieve Croob (Northern Ireland RLCA)		C: Small O: Small D: Small	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None
Carlingford and Feede Mountains AONB		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None
Clogherhead and Port Oriel AONB		C: Large – Negligible O: Large – Negligible D: Large	C: High O: High D: High	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial D: Major to substantial	None	C: Major to substantial (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Major to substantial D: Major to substantial	None
Mourne Mountains AONB		C: Small O: Small D: Small	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None
Feede Mountains and Cooley Area AHSQ		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None
Dunany AHSQ		C: Small – Negligible O: Small – Negligible D: Small	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor to moderate (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None	C: Minor to moderate (offshore) – Minor (onshore) O: Minor to moderate	None

Description of impact	Measures included in the project	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of receptor	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
						D: Minor to moderate	
Drumcar HGD		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: No change	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Negligible to minor O: None D: None	None	C: Negligible to minor O: None D: None	None
Charleville House HGD		C: Small O: Negligible D: No change	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Minor O: Negligible to minor D: None	None	C: Minor O: Negligible to minor D: None	None
Brú na Bóinne WHS		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None
Visual							
Viewpoint 1 – Slieve Binnian Summit	Measures include layout and location of offshore and onshore infrastructure; turbine towers and blades will be to a uniform colouration; Turbines will be of identical tower heights and rotor diameter.	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None
Viewpoint 2 – Kilkeel Mourne Esplanade		C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None
Viewpoint 3 – Cranfield picnic area and caravan site		C: Medium O: Large D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Major to substantial D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Major to substantial D: Moderate to major	None
Viewpoint 4 – Barnavave – Carlingford loop		C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None
Viewpoint 5 – Cooley Point		C: Large O: Large D: Large	C: High O: High D: High	C: Major to substantial O: Major to substantial D: Major to substantial	None	C: Major to substantial O: Major to substantial D: Major to substantial	None
Viewpoint 6 – Gyles Quay – car park		C: Medium O: Large D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Major to substantial D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Major to substantial D: Moderate to major	None
Viewpoint 7 – Soldier's Point viewpoint		C: Small O: Small D: Small	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None

Description of impact	Measures included in the project	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of receptor	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
Viewpoint 8 – Blackrock Promenade		C: Small O: Small D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor	None	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor	None
Viewpoint 9 – Sea Bank layby		C: Small O: Medium D: Small	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor to moderate O: Moderate to major D: Minor to moderate	None	C: Minor to moderate O: Moderate to major D: Minor to moderate	None
Viewpoint 10 – Salterstown layby		C: Medium O: Large D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Major to substantial D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Major to substantial D: Moderate to major	None
Viewpoint 11 – Mullacurry – R170		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor	None	C: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor D: negligible to minor	None
Viewpoint 12 – Lurganboy Beach		C: Medium O: Large D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Major to substantial D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Major to substantial D: Moderate to major	None
Viewpoint 13 – Grangebellew Tower		C: Small O: Medium D: Small	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Minor O: Moderate D: Minor	None	C: Minor O: Moderate D: Minor	None
Viewpoint 14 – Clogherhead		C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: High O: High D: High	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None	C: Moderate to major O: Moderate to major D: Moderate to major	None
Viewpoint 15 – Melifont Abbey Gardens		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None
Viewpoint 16 – Termonfeckin Beach		C: Small O: Small D: Small	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None
Viewpoint 17 – Bettystown Beach		C: Small O: Small D: Small	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None	C: Minor to moderate O: Minor to moderate D: Minor to moderate	None
Viewpoint 18 – Skerries headland		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None	C: Minor O: Minor D: Minor	None

Description of impact	Measures included in the project	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of receptor	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
Viewpoint 19 – Minor road to Richardstown		C: Medium O: Large D: Medium	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Moderate O: Moderate to major D: Moderate	None	C: Moderate O: Moderate to major D: Moderate	None
Viewpoint 20 – St Nicholas Church ruin, Stabannan		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor	None	C: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor	None
Viewpoint 21 – Roodstown on L1212		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor	None	C: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor	None
Viewpoint 22 – Riverstown on L1212		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: Medium O: Medium D: Medium	C: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor	None	C: Negligible to minor D: Negligible to minor O: Negligible to minor	None
Viewpoint 01A – Dowth Hall	Measures include layout and location of offshore and onshore infrastructure; turbine towers and blades will be to a uniform colouration; Turbines will be of identical tower heights and rotor diameter.	C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor D: Minor O: Minor	None	C: Minor D: Minor O: Minor	None
Viewpoint 02A – Dowth Henge		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor D: Minor O: Minor	None	C: Minor D: Minor O: Minor	None
Viewpoint 03A – Dowth Mound		C: Negligible O: No Change D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None
Viewpoint 04A – Field beside L6107(W)		C: Negligible O: No Change D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None
Viewpoint 05A – Field beside L6107(E)		C: Negligible O: No Change D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None
Viewpoint 06A – Knowth Mound		C: Negligible O: Negligible D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor D: Minor O: Minor	None	C: Minor D: Minor O: Minor	None
Viewpoint 07A – Newgrange		C: Negligible O: No Change D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None

Description of impact	Measures included in the project	Magnitude of impact	Sensitivity of receptor	Significance of effect	Additional measures	Residual effect	Proposed monitoring
Viewpoint 08A – Local Road		C: Negligible O: No Change D: Negligible	C: High O: High D: High	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None	C: Minor D: None O: Minor	None
Viewpoint 09A – Brú na Bóinne Visitors Centre		C: No Change O: No Change D: No Change	C: High O: High D: High	C: None D: None O: None	None	C: None D: None O: None	None

C: Construction phase; O: Operational and maintenance phase; D: Decommissioning phase.

References

There are no changes to EIAR chapter 27: Seascape, Landscape and Visual Amenity.